Translation





PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 39434 FAIR	FOR FURTHER ACTION		cation of Transmittal of International Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)					
International application No.	International filing date (day/n		Priority date (day/month/year)					
PCT/EP2003/006503	20 June 2003 (20.06	5.2003)	01 July 2002 (01.07.2002)					
International Patent Classification (IPC) or n B60N 2/28	ational classification and IPC							
Applicant	FAIR - S.R.L.							
 This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36. 								
2. This REPORT consists of a total of	6 sheets, includir	ng this cover s	heet.					
amended and are the basis for	ed by ANNEXES, i.e., sheets of r this report and/or sheets contain Administrative Instructions und	ning rectificat	on, claims and/or drawings which have been tions made before this Authority (see Rule					
These annexes consist of a to	tal of 4 sheets.							
3. This report contains indications relat	ing to the following items:							
I Basis of the report								
II Priority								
III Non-establishment o	of opinion with regard to novelty	, inventive ste	p and industrial applicability					
IV Lack of unity of inve	ention							
V Reasoned statement citations and explana	under Article 35(2) with regard ations supporting such statement	to novelty, inv	ventive step or industrial applicability;					
VI Certain documents cited								
VII Certain defects in the	VII Certain defects in the international application							
VIII Certain observations on the international application								
Date of submission of the demand	Date of	Date of completion of this report						
26 January 2004 (26.01.		11 October 2004 (11.10.2004)						
Name and mailing address of the IPEA/EP	Authori	Authorized officer						
Facsimile No.	Telepho	ne No.						

Form PCT/IPEA/409 (cover sheet) (July 1998)

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

rnational application No.

PCT/EP2003/006503

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1.	With	regard to	the elements of the international application:*
		the inte	mational application as originally filed
	\boxtimes	the des	cription:
	-	pages	
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	بنكا	pages	
İ		pages	, as originally filed , as amended (together with any statement under Article 19
		pages	, as amended (together with any statement under Article 19
		pages	1-23 , filed with the letter of 23 July 2004 (23.07.2004)
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		pages pages	1/9-9/9 , as originally filed
		pages	, filed with the demand
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	L t	the seque	nce listing part of the description:
		pages	, as originally filed
	•	pages	, filed with the demand
		pages	, filed with the letter of
2.		the lang	the language, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which all application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item. Is were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language which is: Is usuage of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search (under Rule 23.1(b)). Is usuage of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)). Is usuage of the translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rule 55.2 and/).
3.	With prelin	contain filed to furnish furnish The sta	to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, the international amination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing: ed in the international application in written form. gether with the international application in computer readable form. ed subsequently to this Authority in written form. ed subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form. the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the ional application as filed has been furnished. tement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has mished.
4 .		The am	endments have resulted in the cancellation of: he description, pages he claims, Nos he drawings, sheets/fig
5.		beyona t	ort has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go he disclosure as filed, as indicated in the Supplemental Box (Rule 70.2(c)).**
i	and 70	0.17).	neets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do not contain amendments (Rule 70.16
**,	4ny re	placeme?	nt sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report.

NO

1. Statement		·	
Novelty (N)	Claims	1-23	YES
	Claims		NO
Inventive step (IS)	Claims	3, 4, 8, 10-15, 17, 18	YES
	Claims .	1, 2, 5-7, 9, 16, 19-23	NO
Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims	1-23	YES
	Claims		NΩ

- 2. Citations and explanations
 - This report makes reference to the following documents:
 - D1: EP-A-0 822 115 (BRITAX ROEMER KINDERSICHERHEIT), 4 February 1998
 - D2: EP-A-1 197 378 (DAIHATSU MOTOR CO LTD), 17 April 2002
 - D3: EP-A-0 485 121 (BRITAX EXCELSIOR), 13 May 1992
 - 2. The present application does not meet the requirements of PCT Article 33(1) because the subject matter of claims 1 and 9 does not involve an inventive step (PCT Article 33(3)).
 - Document D2 shows a child seat fastening system and 2.1 also a child restraint device having the features of the preambles of claims 1 and 9.
 - 2.2 The subject matter of independent claim 1 differs essentially in that the child seat fastening system comprises a front locking element and two lateral, rear locking elements.

The present invention can therefore be considered to

address the problem of preventing the plug-in connection of the seat body from rotating while fastening it very firmly.

The solution proposed in claim 1 of the present application cannot be considered inventive (PCT Article 33(3)) for the following reasons:

Document D3 describes the same advantages of the feature of a front locking element and of two lateral rear locking elements as the present application. A person skilled in the art would therefore regard the inclusion of this feature in the child seat fastening system described in D2 as a conventional measure for solving the problem in question.

The characterising features relate to the fastening of the seat body to the fastening frame. Although D3 relates to an alternative way of fastening the fastening frame to the vehicle seat, this child seat fastening system would also be familiar to a person skilled in the art. The fastening of the seat body to the fastening frame according to D3 has no relationship with the fastening of the fastening frame to the vehicle seat. There is therefore no reason to apply the way of fastening the seat body according to D3 also to other ways of fastening the fastening frame, whenever required.

The subject matter of claim 1 therefore cannot be regarded as inventive.

2.3 The subject matter of independent claim 9 differs essentially in that the child restraint device has an anchoring device arranged between the seat body and the fastening frame and having a movable locking element.

The present invention can therefore be considered to address the problem of devising a way of anchoring the seat body in an easy and secure manner.

The solution proposed in claim 9 of the present application cannot be considered inventive (PCT Article 33(3)) for the following reasons:

Document D1 describes the same advantages of the feature of an anchoring device as the present application. A person skilled in the art would therefore regard the inclusion of this feature in the child restraint device described in D2 as a conventional measure for solving the problem in question.

The characterising features relate to the fastening of the seat body to the fastening frame. Although D1 relates to an alternative way of fastening the fastening frame to the vehicle seat, this way of fastening a child seat would also be familiar to a person skilled in the art. The fastening of the seat body to the fastening frame according to D1 has no relationship with the fastening of the fastening frame to the vehicle seat. There is therefore no reason to apply the way of fastening the seat body as defined in D1 also to other ways of fastening fastening frames, whenever required.

The subject matter of claim 9 therefore cannot be considered inventive.

- 3. The subject matter of dependent claims 2, 5-7, 16 and 19-23 cannot be considered inventive either because their additional features are already known from documents D2 and D1, or D2 and D3.
- 4. The combination of features in dependent claims 3, 4, 8, 10-15, 17 and 18 is neither known from nor suggested by the available prior art. These claims therefore meet the requirements of PCT Article 33(2) and 33(3).